

# USAREUR Soldier Study III: Kosovo Post-Deployment

Prepared by the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit-Europe



# **Purpose of Brief**

To present findings from the post-deployment Kosovo Soldier Study of 1st Infantry Division soldiers, conducted in Germany 1-2 months after returning from deployment to Kosovo.

# **Background**

- This longitudinal research assessment was initiated at the request of GEN Meigs, CG, USAREUR/7A on 2 MAR 99.
- The study assessed 1st ID soldiers at pre-, mid- and post-deployment to Kosovo.
- The DCSPER, USAREUR/7A is the lead agency for the study.
- The U.S. Army Medical Research Unit-Europe (USAMRU-E), located in Heidelberg, Germany, designed and executed the study.



- Summary of Findings
- Study Design and Comparison Studies
- Units Assessed
- The Kosovo Experience

Workload

**Military Policies** 

**Peacekeeping Experiences** 

The Impact of Kosovo

Soldier Attitudes about Kosovo

- -Job Ratings
- -Military Readiness
- -Unit Leadership
- -Deployments

#### Health

- -Wellbeing
- -Physical Symptoms

- -Health Behaviors
- -Stress Reactions
- -Conflict-Based Tactics
- -Alcohol Use
- -Debriefing

Family and Work

**Soldier Career Intentions** 

- Soldier and Leader Interviews
- Conclusions and Recommendations
- Point of Contact



## **Summary of Findings** (1 of 2)

- Soldier confidence in military leadership remained very high throughout the deployment cycle.
- Although soldier morale was very high on deployment, it was even higher at post-deployment.
- Soldiers worked longer hours during the deployment, but their amount of sleep did not change.
- Soldier physical and psychological health improved following the Kosovo deployment.
- Following the deployment, more soldiers felt that their contributions were recognized than during the deployment.
- There were three categories of Peacekeeping Experiences during the Kosovo deployment: Body Handling and Physical Devastation, Peacekeeping Patrol, and Threats to Self.



# **Summary of Findings** (2 of 2)

- Soldiers who reported encountering more Kosovo Peacekeeping Experiences reported more physical symptoms, scored higher on the post-traumatic stress scale, and used conflict-based tactics more often than soldiers who encountered fewer experiences.
- Enlisted soldiers in Combat Arms with a high level of exposure to Kosovo Peacekeeping Experiences reported more alcohol use than those with a low level of exposure.
- Debriefing was associated with increased well-being for soldiers reporting stressful peacekeeping experiences.
- Positive interaction with Kosovo civilians and participation in community projects in Kosovo were associated with higher job satisfaction and increased desire to remain in the military.



# **Study Execution and Comparison Studies**

#### Post-Deployment Survey

- The post-deployment survey examined organizational, physical and psychological health indicators.
- Soldiers completed the survey in Germany 1-2 months post-deployment.

#### Comparison Data sets

Study	Date	N	Author
Kosovo Pre-Deployment (Soldier Study I)	MAR-APR 99	2,094	USAMRU-E
Kosovo Mid-Deployment (Soldier Study II)	OCT 99	1,718	USAMRU-E
Kosovo Post-Deployment (Soldier Study III)	FEB 00	1,215	USAMRU-E
CONUS	JAN 97	2,731	WRAIR



# **Data Set Comparisons**

- The data presented in this brief are based on the full data set from the post-deployment survey.
- Where appropriate, analyses to confirm the statistical significance of the data trends over time are based on the smaller matched data samples (see chart below).
- The matched data sets are very similar in terms of key demographic variables, suggesting no systematic difference between the smaller merged data sets and the larger samples.

	Pre-Mid-Post Data N=186	Pre-Post Data N=318	<b>Mid-Post Data</b> N=666	<b>Post-Deployment</b> N=1,215
Rank	-			
Jr Enlisted	62.8%	66.6%	60.4%	56.5%
NCO	32.8%	29.3%	33.2%	35.0%
Officer	4.4%	4.1%	6.4%	7.2%
Gender				
Male	95.2%	95.9%	92.8%	93.3%
Female	4.8%	4.1%	7.2%	6.7%
Unit Type				
CA	68.9%	69.0%	57.6%	63.0%
CS/CSS/DIV	31.1%	31.0%	42.4%	37.0%



#### **Units Assessed**

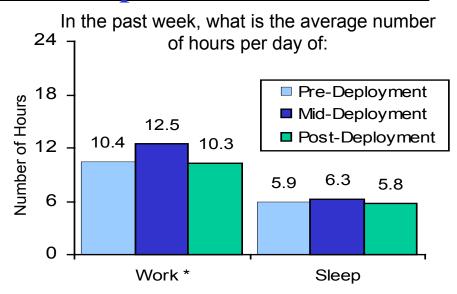
- Units from the 1st ID were assessed before (pre-), during (mid-), and after (post-) the Kosovo deployment. Every attempt was made to assess as many of the same units as possible during the three time periods.
- Soldiers from the following units were included in each assessment:

<b>Pre-Deployment</b>	<b>Mid-Deployment</b>	Post-Deployn	<b>nent</b>
TF 1-26	TF 1-26	1-26 IN	
TF 1-77	TF 1-77	1-77 AR	
1-7 FA	TF 1-7 FA	1-7 FA	
2-1 AVN	TF 2-1 AVN	2-1 AVN	
9 ENG	9 ENG	9 ENG	
101 MI	101 MI	101 MI	
121 SIG	121 SIG	121 SIG	
4-3 ADA	4-3 ADA		
	HQ, TF Falcon	HHC 2BDE	
	TF 299	299 FSB	
TF 1-18* 1-6 FA*	DISCOM	LOCAT	ION
82 ENG*		Bondsteel	47.7%
		Monteith	24.2%
		Other site in Koso	ovo 26.6%
These units did not deploy to Kosovo and a	are not part of the mid-deployment assessment.	Other	1.5%

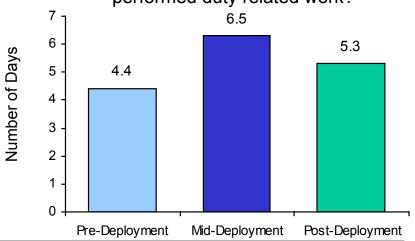


#### Kosovo: Workload and Sleep

- Workload was based on the number of days and hours that soldiers and leaders reported working while in garrison and while deployed to Kosovo.
- Soldiers reported working more hours per day on deployment than before or after.\*
- Soldiers reported working more days per week on deployment than before or after, and more days post-deployment than pre-deployment.\*\*
- The number of hours of sleep did not significantly change over time.



In the past week, how many days have you performed duty related work?\*\*



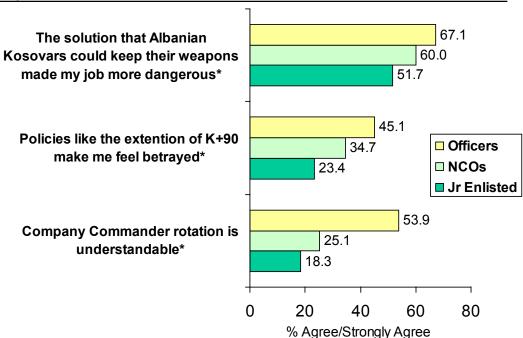
<sup>\*</sup> In the matched data set, the mid-deployment work measure was significantly different from the pre- and post-deployment work measure F(1.54, 236.76) = 48.4, p<.001.

<sup>\*\*</sup>In the matched data set, days per week measures were all significantly different from each other F (21.82, 279.84) = 84.01, p<.001.



## **Kosovo: Military Issues**

- Officers reported greater concern about military policies in Kosovo than did other rank groups.
- Officers, however, were less concerned about Company Commanders rotating during the deployment than junior-ranking soldiers.



#### **POLICY AND NCOs**

- NCOs who had concerns about policy in Kosovo also reported lower morale t(396)=3.58,p<.001, and lower well-being than NCOs who did not have policy concerns t(396)=2.53, p<.05.
- Fewer NCOs who had concerns about policy in Kosovo intended to stay in the military (29.4%) than NCOs who did not have policy concerns (70.6%)  $\chi_2$  (2, N=393) = 6.45, p<.05.

<sup>\*</sup>Each rank group significantly different from each other, p<.01.



# **Kosovo: Peacekeeping Exposure Categories** (1 of 2)

• From a scale of 20 peacekeeping experiences that soldiers encountered while deployed, three basic types of peacekeeping exposure categories were identified:\*

# BODY HANDLING & PHYSICAL DEVASTATION

- 5 Items for example:
  - •Handling or uncovering dead bodies or body parts
  - •Seeing the physical devastation
- 81.1 % reported at least one experience

#### THREATS TO SELF

- 5 Items for example:
  - Being attacked/ambushed
  - •Having to aid in the removal of unexploded ordnance
- 57.8 % reported at least one experience

#### PEACEKEEPING PATROL

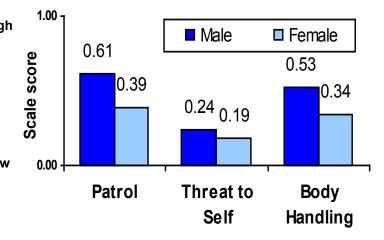
- 10 Items for example:
  - •Needing to police and manage civilians in chaotic or unpredictable conditions
  - •Having to exercise restraint while patrolling
  - •Witnessing hostility over property or boundary disputes
- 88.7% reported at least one experience
- The impact of each experience was also rated by soldiers (and used in later analysis).

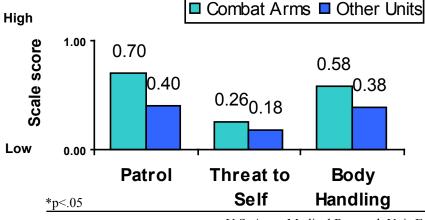
<sup>\*</sup>Based on Factor Analysis, Principal Component Extraction with Oblimin Rotation, Variance explained = 58.6%

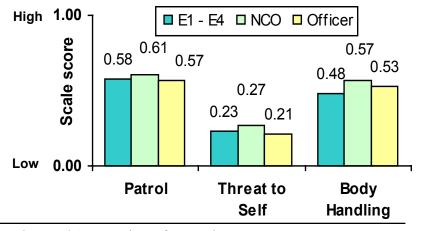


# **Kosovo: Peacekeeping Exposure Categories** (2 of 2)

- Soldiers in Combat Arms Units were exposed to more peacekeeping experiences than soldiers from other unit types.\*
- Male soldiers were exposed to a greater number of peacekeeping experiences in each of the 3 factors than female soldiers.\*
- NCOs reported exposure to a greater number of Body Handling and Threat to Self experiences than did E1-E4 and officers.\*







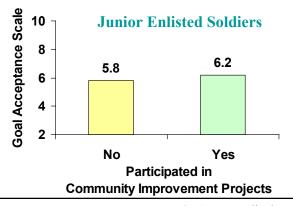


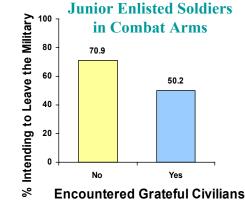
#### **Kosovo: Positive Contact with Civilians**

• Most soldiers reported encountering grateful civilians (80.3%) and participating in community improvement projects (60.1%).

#### **Encountering Grateful Civilians**

- Combat Arms soldiers who encountered grateful civilians reported being more involved in their job and greater job satisfaction than those who did not encounter grateful civilians t(588)=3.84 and 2.14 p's<.001.
- Fewer junior-enlisted soldiers in Combat Arms who encountered grateful civilians intended to leave the military than those who did not encounter grateful civilians  $\chi_2$  (2, N=336) = 9.21, p<.05.





#### **Community Improvement Projects**

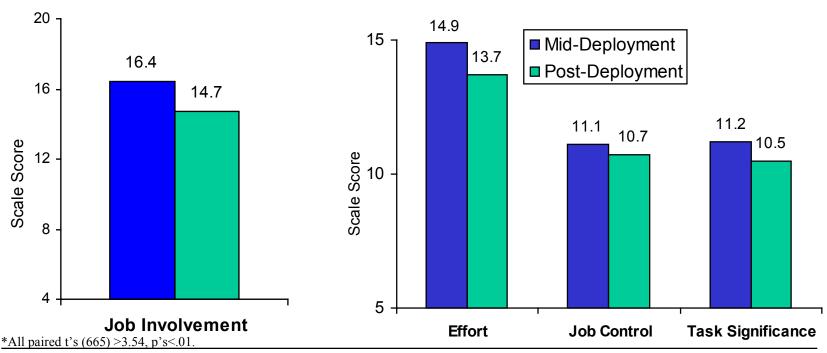
- Junior-enlisted soldiers who participated in Community Improvement (CI) Projects reported higher goal acceptance than those who did not t(675)= 2.98, p<.01.
- Junior-enlisted soldiers in Combat Arms units who participated in CI Projects also report greater job involvement, goal acceptance and job satisfaction than those who did not t's(339)>2.39, p's<0.02.



# Soldier Attitudes: Job Ratings (1 of 2)

#### At Mid-Deployment Soldiers Reported:\*

- They were more involved in their job
- They made more of an effort
- They were more in control of their job
- Their tasks were more significant

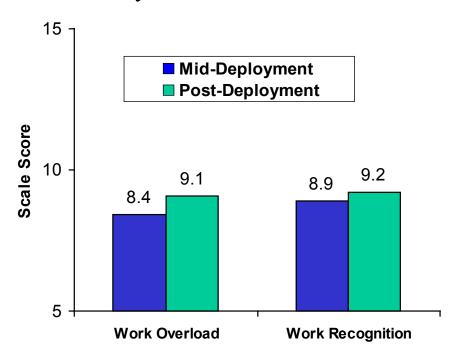


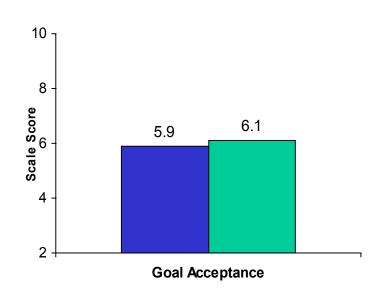


# Soldier Attitudes: Job Ratings (2 of 2)

#### At **Post-Deployment** Soldiers Reported:\*

- Job goals were more clear and reasonable
- Their work was recognized more
- They felt more overloaded at work



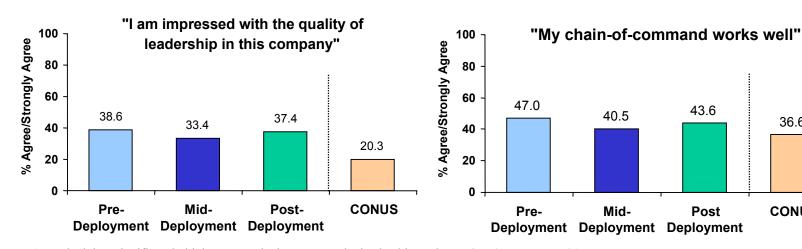


\*All paired t's (665) >2.70, p's<.01.



# Soldier Attitudes: Unit Leadership

- Soldiers were more confident in their unit's leadership at pre-deployment than at mid- and post-deployment.\*
- Kosovo ratings of leadership appear higher than the CONUS norm.
- At all points in the deployment cycle, Combat Arms soldiers rated quality of leadership higher than did soldiers from other unit types t's(946-2,047)<.2.08, p's<.05.



\*Matched data significantly higher at pre-deployment on the leadership scale, F(2,370) = 7.36, p<.01

36.6

**CONUS** 

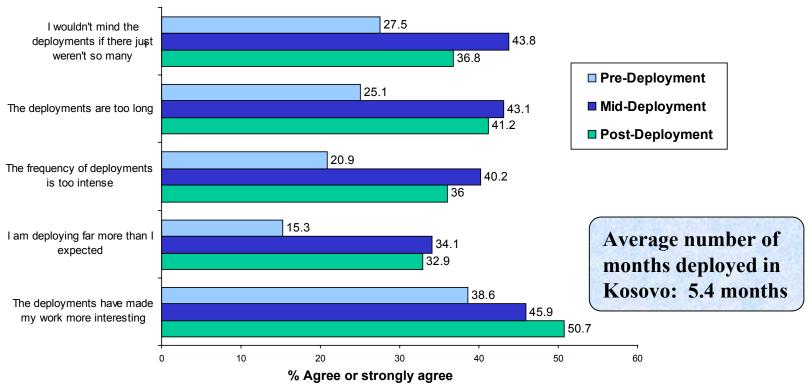
43.6

**Post** 



# **Soldier Attitudes: Deployments**

- Over the course of the deployment cycle, soldiers found deployment made their work more interesting.
- The perception of deployment tempo as intense (too frequent, too long, and too many) was lowest at pre-deployment and highest at mid-deployment.



<sup>\*</sup> Matched data comparisons significant, Cochran's Q ( $\chi 2$  for matched samples) (2, N=180), p's<.05.



# Health: Physical and Emotional Well-being

#### **MORALE**

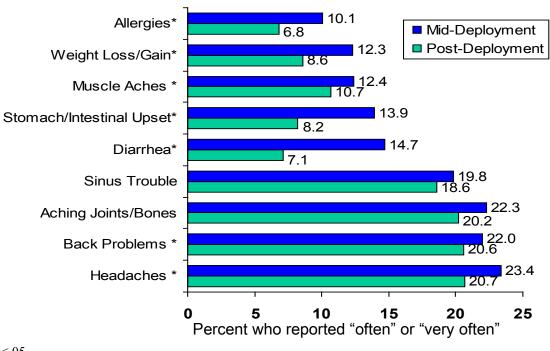
Morale rose from mid- to post-deployment (71.7 % vs. 79.8% of soldiers reported medium to very high morale) McNemar χ2 for matched samples (N=651) =23.08, p<.001.

# EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

- Soldiers had lower depression scores at post-deployment than mid-deployment t(665)=7.77, p<.001
- Burnout levels remained high at mid- and post-deployment (74.8% vs. 73.0% reported medium to very high levels).

#### **Physical Health Symptoms**

• Soldiers who returned from deployment to Kosovo reported fewer physical symptoms than at mid-deployment (1.8 vs. 2.0; t(656) = 2.62, p<.01).

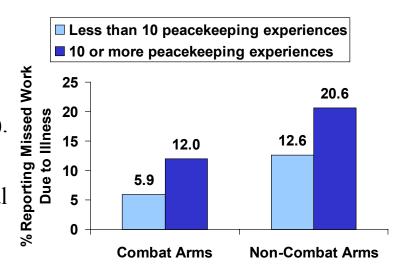


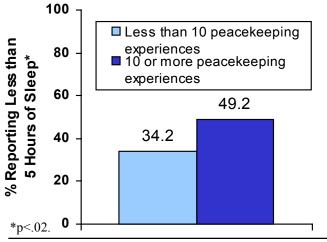
<sup>\*</sup> In the matched data set, mid-deployment rates were significantly higher than post-deployment rates Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Tests ( $\chi$ 2 for matched samples) (N=666), p<.05.



#### **Health: Wellness Behaviors**

- 52.0% of soldiers were exposed to a high number of peacekeeping experiences (defined as 10 or more events), and 48.0% of soldiers were exposed to a low number of peacekeeping experiences (defined as less than 10 experiences).
- Soldiers who were exposed to 10 or more peacekeeping experiences reported more physical symptoms (2.4 vs. 1.5, t(1192)=4.71, p<.001) and had fewer hours of sleep  $(\chi 2(1, N=1165)=26.68, p<.001)$  than those exposed to less than 10 experiences.



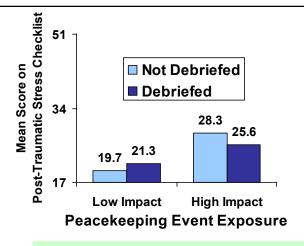


• Among Combat Arms soldiers, those exposed to more peacekeeping experiences reported missing more work days than those exposed to fewer experiences  $\chi_{2(1, N=595)=5.65, p<.02}$ .



#### **Health: Stress Reactions**

- Soldiers exposed to high impact peacekeeping experiences¹ were more likely to score high on the Post-Traumatic Stress Checklist (PCL) than soldiers who reported only low impact peacekeeping experiences χ2 (1, N=1,115)=26.82, p<.001.
- Debriefed soldiers who were exposed to high impact peacekeeping experiences reported lower PCL scores than non-debriefed soldiers [t(497.08)=2.36, p<.05], but debriefed soldiers with no high impact experiences had higher scores than non-debriefed soldiers [t(454.63)=2.28,p<.05].



DEBRIEFERS	5
Chaplains	43.0%
Unit Leaders	21.0%
Mental Health Professionals	19.2%

#### **DEBRIEFING PROFILE**

- 56.3% reported being debriefed ("guided through a discussion of your deployment experiences").
- Higher-ranking personnel were less likely to have been debriefed than junior-ranking soldiers  $\chi_2$  (2, N=1,155)= 42.03, p<.001.
- There were no gender or unit type differences in who received debriefing.

<sup>1</sup>Impact was considered high if any peacekeeping event was rated as having moderate or extreme impact. High impact events were reported by 54.3% of those indicating that they experienced the event.



#### **Health: Conflict-Based Tactics** (1 of 2)

- Health outcomes included a list of tactics people use in responding to conflict.
- The conflict-based tactics ranged from verbal conflict, to thoughts and threats of harming others, to physically fighting with someone.
- Response options were Yes, No, Not Sure, or Can't Say.
- In all, verbal and cognitive tactics were reported more often than were physically violent tactics.

#### **GENDER**

Males: 93.3% Females: 6.7%

• There were no significant gender differences on the use of conflict tactics.

# Combat Arms (n=597) 63.0% Combat Support (n=274) 28.9% Combat Service Support (n=69) 7.3% Division/HQ (n=8) .8%

#### **NON COMBAT ARMS**

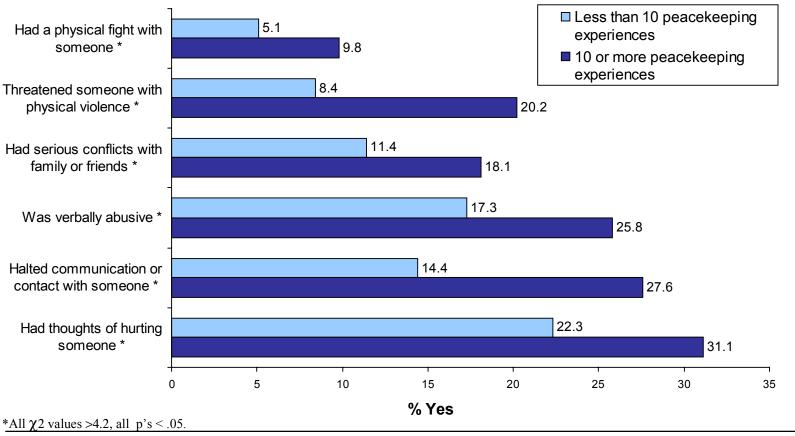
Soldiers who reported 10 or more peacekeeping experiences had thoughts of hurting someone more often than those who reported fewer than 10 experiences  $\chi_{2(1, N=342)=5.23, p<.01}$ .

21



#### Health: Conflict-Based Tactics (2 of 2)

• Combat Arms soldiers who reported exposure to 10 or more peacekeeping experiences also reported greater use of conflict-based tactics after returning from deployment.





#### **Health: Alcohol Use**

• At post-deployment, NCOs and officers reported drinking less alcohol than did junior-enlisted soldiers F(2, 1171) = 4.98, p<.01.

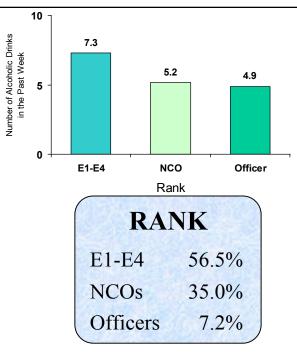
DRINKING DEHAVIOR	
NO alcohol consumption in the past week	39.5%
Drinking consistent with alcohol problems (CAGE scores)	12.8%
Since returning to Germany, drove after drinking	

DDINKING BEHAVIOD

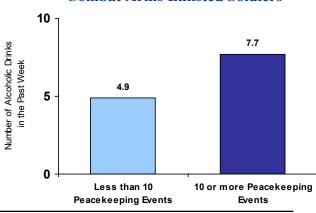
• Among enlisted soldiers in Combat Arms, the more alcohol they reported drinking, the more conflict-based tactics they also reported using r=.18, p<.001.

or rode with a driver who had too much to drink

• Enlisted soldiers in Combat Arms who reported high exposure to peacekeeping experiences also reported greater alcohol use than those with low exposure t(542)=2.69, p<.01.





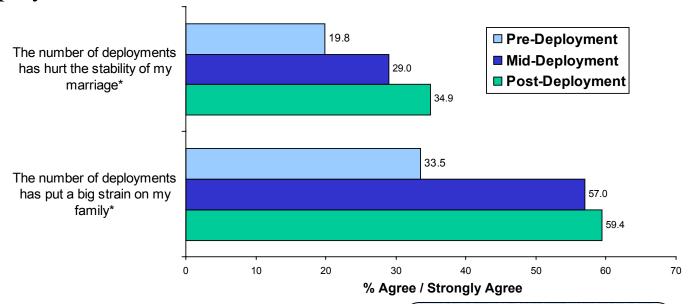


4.7%



# Family and Work

• At mid- and post-deployment, more soldiers agreed that the number of deployments put a strain on their marriage and families than at pre-deployment.\*



Families with Children
Living at Home: 43.3%

<b>MARITAL</b>	STATUS
Single	37.2%
Married	53.7%
Sep/Div	9.0%

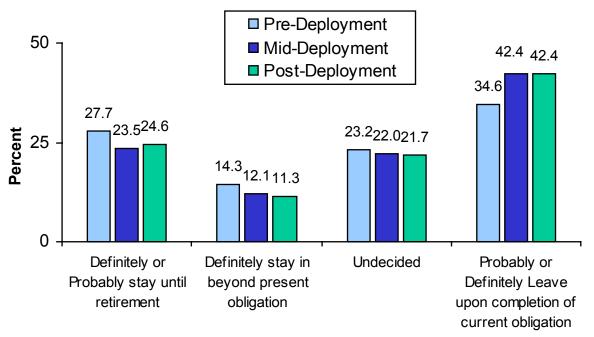
Note: Analysis conducted with soldiers who are married and/or have children.

<sup>\*</sup>Matched data were significantly different for stability of marriage [Cochran's Q ( $\chi$ 2 for matched samples) (2, N=96) = 12.00, p<.01] and for strain on family [Cochran's Q ( $\chi$ 2 for matched samples) (2,N=104)=29.68, p<.001].



#### **Soldier Career Intentions**

- The percent of soldiers who plan to make the Army a career was highest at pre-deployment.\*
- The percent of soldiers who plan to leave after their current obligation increased from pre-deployment levels and leveled off at mid- and post-deployment.\*



#### \*In the matched data set, pre-deployment was different from mid- and post-deployment Friedman's $\chi^2$ for matched samples (2, N=182)=31.44, and (2, N=178)=22.22, p<.001.

#### REASON FOR LEAVING THE MILITARY

"I am planning to get out of the military because there are too many deployments"\*\*

% Agree

Pre-deployment 13.8%

Mid-deployment 32.1%

Post-deployment 27.2%

<sup>\*\*</sup>In the matched data set, each group was significantly different from each other, Cochran's Q ( $\chi 2$  for matched samples) (2, N=179) = 22.29, p<.001.



#### Conclusions and Recommendations (1 of 2)

• The post-deployment recovery period is just as demanding on the family, soldier and unit as the pre-deployment ramp-up.

RECOMMEND: Opportunity leave should be considered part of the deployment. Emphasize that the work day/work schedule will be just as challenging after the deployment as before.

• Soldiers reported a greater sense of job involvement and effort on deployment, but felt more overloaded with work at post-deployment.

RECOMMEND: Emphasize the importance and relevance of garrison job. Place garrison job in a real-world framework.

• More soldiers reported family strain from deployments following their deployment to Kosovo than at pre-deployment.

RECOMMEND: Support family-time and family-based initiatives to reduce family strain.



#### Conclusions and Recommendations (2 of 2)

• When soldiers see the benefits of peacekeeping, they have positive attitudes toward work and greater commitment to the military.

RECOMMEND: Continue and increase opportunities for positive peacekeeping experiences.

• The more negative peacekeeping experiences soldiers encountered, the more they reported post-traumatic stress symptoms, drinking alcohol and using conflict-based tactics.

RECOMMEND: Target high-risk units for various prevention programs, including anger management and alcohol awareness.

• Debriefing appears to improve soldier mental health.

RECOMMEND: Continue and ensure debriefing occurs for soldiers. Follow-up with soldiers who reported high impact peacekeeping experiences and who did not receive debriefing.



#### **Point of Contact**

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#### **Kosovo Post-Deployment Soldier Survey**

U.S. Army Medical Research Unit-Europe, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command



#### Privacy Act/Informed Consent Information

ver: 30 December 1999

1) Authority: 10 U.S.C. Sections 136 and 5 U.S.C. 552a; Executive Order 9397

Post-Deployment Survey K1

- 2) Purpose: USAMRU-E/WRAIR is conducting a study of soldiers' responses to OPTEMPO and PERSTEMPO.
- 3) Uses: I understand the purpose of this survey is to develop information to benefit soldiers and units, and that I may not directly benefit from this survey. 4) Disclosure: Disclosure of your Social Security Number is voluntary. I consent to the use of my answers by staff of the U.S. Army Medical Research-Europe, Walter Reed
- Army Institute of Research (USAMRU-E/WRAIR), to compile statistics of group data.

I understand my name or any other data from which I could be recognized will not be available to anyone beyond the professional staff conducting the study. I understand I have the right to withdraw my consent to participate in the study at any time.

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Instructions: - Use a #2 pe	Social Security Number  RESULTS ARE CONFIDENTIAL!  Instructions:  - Use a #2 pencil  - Mark your answer by filling in the bubble completely like this:								
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GENDER: Female Male	Single (Never Married Separated Divorced Widowed	ARITAL STATUS:  Married)	Indicate Level of I obtain Some High High Schoo Diploma/ Some Colle Bachelor's I Graduate D	ined: School I GED ge Degree	0	Number hildren hat ho 0 1 2 3 4 5 or more	living me:		Am/Black
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Do you have a <b>family member</b> enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP)? Yes No   Is your <b>spouse</b> in the military?  Yes No  Not Married	Example: If years, you show bubble in "0" o	you've been in 9 Id write in and	ou been How many hours of work have you averaged per day in the past week?   O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		( ]	On average, h <b>ours</b> did y	he past weel how many			
How many days have you been on a training exercing the past 12 months?  Example: If it is 19, should write and bubble is "0" and then "1," and "9.  0 1 9  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ise many days performed work?	week, how have you military related	and/c	n in the hs?	days of es have e past 12	you		and/or passe lost or cane past 12 mor	0 0 1 0 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
have you been sleep average	nany hours of have you ged per night past week?	Have you ever combat? (e.g., Vietnam, Persi: Grenada, Pana: Somalia)  Yes No O O  Have you ever so on a peacekeep humanitarian mission?  Yes No O O	an Gulf, ma,  erved ing or	total, the I Kose Croa	Ralkan ovo, Albatia, Mangary)  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	months in ou served Region? Dania, Bost cedonia,	in	completed than 30 day training exc	<b>nts</b> have you that lasted m vs? (not inclu	nore

How many <b>months</b> did you spend in Theater on the deployment (Kosovo, Albania, or Macedonia)?  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12+	Where were you located for most of the deployment? (mark one)  Bondsteel Monteith Able Sentry Other Site in Kosovo Other Site in Balkans Did not deploy Specify "other" site (e.g. Gnjilane, Partes, Albania)  What is your unit type?  Combat Arms (CA) Combat Support (CS) Combat Service Support (CSS) DIV or higher HQs	During the past week, what is the average number of times per day you used <b>tobacco</b> (i.e. cigarettes smoked, cigars smoked, smokeless tobacco used)?	During the past week, how many alcoholic drinks have you had? (1 drink = 1 glass of wine or 1 bottle of beer or 1 shot of liquor)    O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
How many times have you been seen by a health care provider since you redeployed?  0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	During the past 7 days, how many days did you do physical exercise for 30 minutes or more?	Which <b>tobacco</b> products, if any, have you used this week? Mark all that apply.  cigarettes  cigars  smokeless tobacco  other (specify)	How many <b>work days</b> did you miss due to illness <b>while deployed?</b> 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
<ol> <li>I am deploying n</li> <li>The frequency of</li> <li>The deployments</li> <li>The deployments</li> <li>Deployments give</li> <li>Deployments show</li> <li>I wouldn't mind to</li> <li>The number of de</li> <li>The number of de</li> </ol>	deployments is too intense. are too long. have made my work more interesting e me a chance to use my skills. we me how important my job is. the deployments if there just weren't so eployments has put a big strain on my eployments has hurt the stability of my get out of the military because there are	o many. family. marriage.	The state of the s

The following is a list of experiences that some people may have found affected them emotionally. Please indicate how you feel currently about each of the following experiences. If you did not experience the event, please fill in "NO - Not applicable." If you did experience the event, please rate the degree to which it had an impact on you.

1. Being in an accident

9. Witnessing an accident which resulted in serious injury or death 10. Witnessing hostility between the former warring factions

13. Patrolling areas (or riding in areas) where there were land mines 14. Having hostile reactions from civilians you were trying to help 15. Having grateful reactions from civilians you were trying to help

2. Being attacked/ambushed

5. Seeing the physical devastation6. Seeing dead bodies or body parts

7. Handling or uncovering dead bodies or body parts8. Smelling the stench of decomposing bodies

12. Having to aid in the removal of unexploded land mines

18. Witnessing hostility over property or boundary disputes

11. Seeing dead or seriously injured Americans

17. Having contact with traumatized civilians

19. Having to exercise restraint while patrolling 20. Seeing children who were victims of war

3. Being shot at4. Being taken hostage

16. Disarming civilians

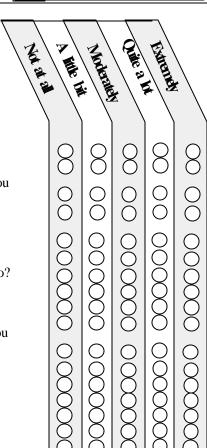
NO YES-Experienced It

| Volition | Volition

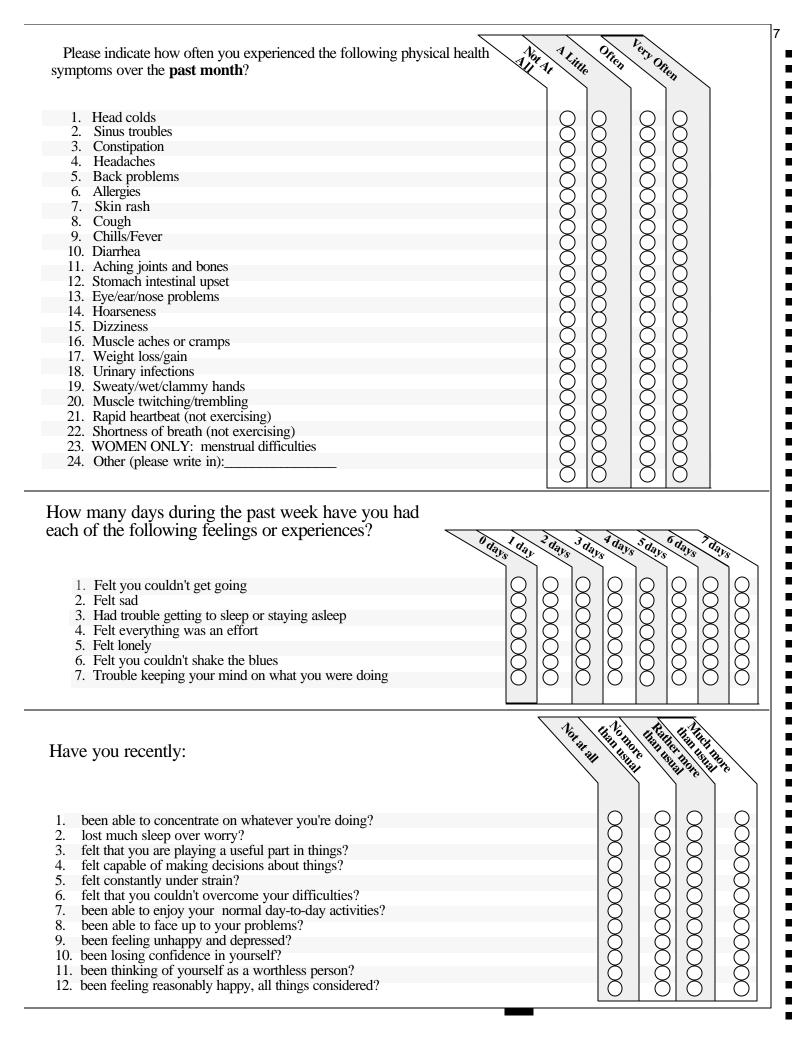
Below is a list of problems that soldiers sometimes have following a stressful deployment. Please rate the extent to which you have been bothered by the following problems within the last month related specifically to the worst event(s) you experienced while in Kosovo using the following scale: not at all, a little bit, moderately, quite a bit or extremely.

21. Needing to police or manage civilians in chaotic or unpredictable conditions

- 1. Repeated, disturbing memories, thoughts, or images of the stressful experience in Kosovo?
- 2. Repeated, disturbing dreams of stressful experience in Kosovo?
- 3. Suddenly acting or feeling as if the stressful experience in Kosovo werw happening again (as if you were reliving it)?
- 4. Feeling very upset when something reminded you of the stressful experince in Kosovo?
- 5. Having physical reactions (e.g. heart pounding, trouble breathing, sweating) when somethig reminded you of the stressful experience in Kosovo?
- 6. Avoiding thinking or talking about the stressful experience in Kosovo?
- 7. Avoiding activities or situations because they reminded you of the stressful experience in Kosovo?
- 8. Trouble remembering important parts of the stressful experience in Kosovo?
- 9. Loss of interest in activities that you used to enjoy before you deployed to Kosovo?
- 10. Feeling distant or cut off from other people since your returned from Kosovo?
- 11. Feeling emotionally numb or being unable to have loving feelings for those close to you since you returned from Kosovo?
- 12. Feeling as if your future somehow will be cut short since you returned from Kosovo?
- 13. Trouble falling or staying asleep since you returned from Kosovo?
- 14. Had difficulty falling or staying asleep?
- 15. Feeling irritably or having angry outbursts since you returned from Kosovo?
- 16. Having difficulty concentrating since you returned from Kosovo?
- 17. Feeling jumpy or easily startled since you returned from Kosovo?



How much did you experience the following while on the deployment?  How often did you travel outside your base camp? How often did you have contact with the local civilians? How often did you have contact with the local children? How much were you able to participate in community improvement projects? How often did you have contact with soldiers from other nations? How much did missing personal military training because you were deployed affect you?	Nat Atall OCCOO
Please rate the following deployment experiences:  1. It is understandable that Company Commanders were rotated out during the deployment.  2. When Company Commanders are rotated out during a deployment, unit performance suffers.  3. When Company Commanders are rotated out during a deployment, unit morale suffers.  4. The extension of the K+90 mandate made me feel betrayed.  5. The military training I missed because of the deployment will hurt my career.  6. The solution that the Albanian Kosovars could keep weapons made my job more dangerous.	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	er
Please respond to the following questions.  If you do not drink alcohol, mark "no" to the appropriate questions.  1. Have you ever attempted to Cut back on alcohol?  2. Have you ever been Annoyed by comments made about your drinking?  3. Have you ever felt Guilty about drinking?  4. Have you ever had an Eye-opener first thing in the morning to steady your nerves?  5. Since redeploying, did you drive after drinking or ride with a driver who had too much to 6. Have you ever had a drinking problem?	Yes No



Since returning from the deployment, have you:	No to Not State Can it State
<ol> <li>Destroyed property?</li> <li>Threatened someone with physical violence?</li> <li>Had a physical fight with someone?</li> <li>Threatened someone with a weapon?</li> <li>Used a weapon against someone?</li> <li>Had thoughts of hurting someone?</li> <li>Been verbally abusive?</li> <li>Halted communication or contact with someone?</li> <li>Had serious conflicts with family members or friends?</li> </ol>	
Please rate the following:  1. Your personal morale 2. Morale in your unit 3. Cohesion in your unit 4. Quality of life in your unit 5. Mission readiness of your unit 6. Level of training in your unit 7. Standards of discipline in your unit 8. Your level of burnout 9. Your level of motivation 10. Your level of drive	Netling Con High Con High Con
In your opinion, what is the ideal length of time in <b>months</b> that a deployment should last?  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  12+	In your opinion, what is the ideal <b>number</b> of deployments that a soldier should go on over a 3 year period?  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 or more
Which best describes your current active-duty Army <b>career</b> intention  1. <b>Definitely</b> stay in until retirement (or longer)  2. <b>Probably</b> stay in until retirement  3. <b>Definitely</b> stay in beyond my present obligation, but not necess  4. <b>Undecided</b> about whether to stay after completion of my current  5. <b>Probably</b> leave upon completion of my current obligation  6. <b>Definitely</b> leave upon completion of my current obligation	sarily until retirement
When you <b>leave</b> active duty, do you plan on serving in the Reserves of Yes Undecided No	or National Guard? Not Applicable

	ase use the following scale to tell us how much you ree or disagree with the statements below.	Strongly	Disagree	Neutral	Not ec	Strongly	
2. I 3. T 4. I 5. I 6. C 7. S 8. S 10. I 11. V 12. I 13. I 14. I 15. I 17. C 18. I 19. I 1	rarely feel my work is taken for granted.  My superiors generally appreciate the way I do my job.  The organization recognizes the significance of the contributions I make.  My job is very challenging.  It takes all my resources to achieve my work objectives.  Other people know me by the long hours I keep.  The soldiers in my unit think that what's expected of us is clear.  The soldiers in my unit think that what's expected of us is reasonable.  Work at my full capacity in all of my job duties.  strive as hard as I can to be successful in my work.  When I work, I really exert myself to the fullest.  feel responsible for my job performance.  am committed to my job.  How Well I do in my job matters a great deal to me.  How I do in my job influences how I feel.  have personal control over my job performance.  Once I am given instructions, I am pretty much left alone to do my job.  am allowed to do my job without constant supervision from others.  am very satisfied with my job in the Army.  like my job in the Army.  am satisfied with the kind of work I do on my job.  have so much work to do that I cannot do everything well.  never seem to have enough time to get everything done.  My job leaves me with little time to get things done.  My job leaves me with little time to get things done.  What I do helps accomplish my unit's mission.		00000000 00000000 000000000	00000000 00000000 0000000000	00000000 00000000 000000000	00000000 00000000 000000000	00000000 00000000 000000000
Ple	ease rate how much you <b>agree</b> or <b>disagree</b> with the following:	Trongly C	New Year	Tight S.	arce	SITIONS	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The demands of my work interfere with my home and family life.  The amount of time my job takes up makes it difficult to fulfill family responsibilities.  Things I want to do at home do not get done because of the demands my job puts on me.  My job produces strain that makes it difficult to fulfill family duties.  Due to work-related duties, I have to make changes to my plans for family				0 0 00	0 0 00	0 0 00
6. 7. 8. 9.	activities.  The demands of my family or spouse/partner interfere with work-related activities.  I have to put off doing things at work because of demands on my time at home.  Things I want to do at work do not get done because of the demands of my family or spouse/partner.  My home life interferes with my responsibilities at work such as getting to work on time, accomplishing daily tasks, and working overtime.  Family-related strain interferes with my ability to perform job-related duties.			)	0 00 0 00	0000000	0 00 00

Do you have any comments? Yes O No O If yes, please write them in the space provided below. Use the back of this page if you need more room.
We want to learn about how military operations affect soldiers even a year after the deployment. May the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in the Department of Veterans Affairs (in collaboration with the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit-Europe, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research) contact you in the future for a follow-up survey?
Yes O No O
It can be difficult for the follow-up survey to reach soldiers after they PCS/ETS. Please provide us with an address of a contact person who will be able to forward the survey to you: